





### Co-day's Advertisements.

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR KOBE.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"CHINGTU,"  
Captains Jones, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1898. [567]

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR TIENTSIN.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"KWEIYANG,"  
Captains Osterbridge, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1898. [568]

**MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.**  
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship  
"LENNOX,"  
will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.  
S.S. "ENERGIA".....about 15th May.  
S.S. "MACDUFF"....." 25th May.  
S.S. "AFRIDI"....." 5th June.  
S.S. "FATHAN"....." 15th June.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1898. [569]

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"MENELAUS,"  
Captains Towell, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 2nd May.  
For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1898. [569]

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"CHANGSHA,"  
Captains Williams, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 3rd May, at 4 P.M.  
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.  
A daily qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1898. [566]

**HAMBURG AMERICA LINE.**  
(EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.)  
FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.  
(Taking Cargo at through rate to AMSTERDAM, LONDON, CP. RTO. LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)  
THE Company's Steamship  
"ANDALUSIA,"  
Captains Schöller, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 7th May.  
For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1898. [566]

**EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM AND COPENHAGEN.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"SIAM,"  
Captains C. Cold, will be despatched as above on or about the 14th May.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1898. [564]

### Intimations.

**DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY,**  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

### AERATED WATERS.

**SODA WATER.**  
**LEMONADE.**  
**GINGER ALE.**  
**SARSAPARILLA.**  
**RASPBERRYVADE, &c.**

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.  
Special Notes to HOTELS, CLUBS, RESTAURANTS and all Large Consumers.  
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [530]

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST EMPLOYFULLY REQUESTED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

### Intimation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

### WINE & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

**PRICE LISTS,** with Full Details, to be had on Application.

**PORT** removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

**SHERRY.**—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

**CLARET.**—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

**BRANDY.**—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

**WHISKY.**—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.**  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 26th December, 1897. [7]

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1898.

### THE PLAGUE.

Once upon a time there was a subtle, sardonic satirist in France. He culled his cross-grained brain for an inspiration which should typify the very nadir of noodle-dom, the very silliest and most pitiful spectacle of miserable inanities that a misanthrope could invent. And he succeeded. He wrote a very funny and yet very sad story of a man whose son went to sea in a galley, and was drowned (or perhaps captured by pirates; it is immaterial). The old man, when told, promptly proceeded—not to lament, nor to do anything useful or appropriate, but to institute inquiries about how the young man came to be in the galley. The sad fate of the poor boy did not concern him; he was lost in wonder, how his son got there. To all condolences, expressions of sympathy, eulogies and elegies, he could only reply "Mais, quel diable allait-il faire dans cette galère!"

The Hongkong sanitary authorities are similarly anxious to know how the plague came to be here. There is employment enough for their somewhat limited intellects in thinking that to do about the plague now that it is here; but they prefer to speculate wonderingly how it got here. MONTRE was a writer of tragedy, disguised as comedy. This Hongkong affair is calamitous more than comic. Instead of straining every nerve, concentrating every effort, to the single task of combating the plague which is destroying the trade of the Colony, we fritter away our time and temper in discussing how the plague came here. It is here; that is enough—far more than enough—and how it came here does not matter now. It is here, and if it only kills a dozen coolies per day, a mere trifling, neighbouring ports are as cautious about it as if the destruction was a hundredfold greater. It is here, and it will stay for ever if we do not clean the place and keep it clean.

If the authorities really cannot bring themselves to move until they have an answer to the question "How came the plague to Hongkong?" we will tell them. Not from Macao, not from Canton, not from Chinese Kowloon, but from Hongkong itself, from the legacy of four years' shilly-shallying, from the effects of four years' half measures, from the seed sown in 1894, and cultivated assiduously ever since. It is idle to watch the Canton steamers; it is stupid to waste time and hamper trade by boarding Macao boats. We should rather quarantine the Hongkong Legislative, limewash the Executive Council, demolish and reconstruct the Sanitary Board under the Recompensation Ordinance, and institute thorough inspection of the sanitary staff. Search-parties should rummage out and burn all obstructive regulations, fumigate all official fossils, and seek all certified pestilential property-owners in pure carbolic.

That is to say (coming off metaphor) that the first thing to be done towards the

suppression and future prevention of the plague is to get rid of the paralyzing effects of official obstructionism, and let the work have a fair chance of being done without being everlastingly hampered and hindered. The Sanitary Board was constituted with most complete and comprehensive powers, to do everything that might be required for the health of the Colony; the Medical Officer of Health has also what looks like a *carte blanche*, for everything in regard to health must be "to the satisfaction of the M.O.H.," without which it must perish. Yet all these wonderful powers somehow vanish. The Sanitary Inspectors are appointed to see that the Colony is clean; but they cannot do this and must not do that and are barred from the other, till they are less use than ornament and precious little of either. The authorities are authorised to do all sorts of things which they never do, because they are bound up in red tape. They want to be fumigated and ventilated themselves.

### THE SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

The Blackburn Chamber of Commerce took the lead in England in instituting exhaustive and trustworthy investigations of the displacement of British trade by foreign competition. From the statistics published by the Blackburn Chamber it appears that from 1882 to 1885, the imports of cotton drills into China came from British and American ports in almost equal quantities, and none from any other port. In 1894, the United States led the way with 720,000 pieces against 257,000 from British ports and 101,000 from Dutch ports, representing the output of Germany, Holland, Belgium and North France. In sheetings, cotton yarn, metals, machinery and other products, the same tale is told.

The Blackburn report also gives some statistics of the total exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to China. In the five years from 1885 to 1889, inclusive, the annual average value was £3,302,493. In the next five years, the annual average was £7,678,000; in 1893, it was £6,435,000; and in 1894, £6,255,000. Seeing that the total trade of China, imports as well as exports, increased steadily during that period, and that the total trade of the British Isles, imports as well as exports, also increased, this individual decrease is sufficiently significant; and, while the trade between British ports and the Far East has been lessening, Antwerp has progressed by leaps and bounds, chiefly because freights to and from British ports have not been reduced as have Antwerp freights.

The case is set forth tersely and effectively in the report laid on the table of the Hongkong Legislature on July, 15th 1896, by the Colonial Secretary, as Chairman of a special commission appointed by the Governor in response to an enquiry from the Secretary of State for the Colonies as to the displacement of British goods in this market by foreign goods. As the report was published in full at the time, we need not quote any of the details therein placed on record; but some of the general conclusions are very emphatic:—

There has been a serious falling off in the imports of Metals from Great Britain, notably in that of Yellow Metal, which formerly was exclusively imported from thence. It is estimated that only about half the import of this Metal now comes from British makers, the inferior German metal being greatly aided by the lower rate of freight payable from German ports. The same remarks apply to the trade in Bar Iron, Nail Rod, and Screw Iron, most of which is now imported from Belgium, the productions of which country are helped by cheaper cost of production and lower freights from Antwerp. The Committee were constrained to accept the balance of evidence, which unmistakably points to the conclusion arrived at; and, to more clearly elucidate the point, some tabulated examples of actual shipments have been obtained.

The causes to which the displacement of British goods in this market are to be assigned may be briefly stated:—

- 1.—Lower cost of production of rival foreign goods.
- 2.—Disinclination of British manufacturers to steady taste of consumer.
- 3.—The steadily falling value of silver since 1873.
- 4.—Lower freights outwards from foreign as compared with British ports.
- 5.—Cheaper railway transit to foreign ports of shipment.

The two last named causes apply more especially to metals and heavy goods, and No. 4 the Committee regret to say, is due to the action of the Shipping Conference (consisting chiefly of British steamship owners) which, while maintaining freights from British ports, carry cargo at a much lower rate from Continental and American ports, thus giving foreign manufacturers a virtual subsidy in their competition with British products.

In this connection the Committee wish to make special reference to the advantages conferred on American cotton piece goods by the China market by the rates of freight charged by the Conference steamers from New York to Hongkong and Shanghai, which average from 25/- to 30/- per ton as compared with 57/6 from London and Liverpool outwards. The same remarks apply to the shipment of machinery from the United States to China, the freight for which is about forty per cent. lower than that from British ports.

In considering this phase of the subject the question comes to arise how far the Imperial Government would be justified in requiring of the Conference a modification of their tariff before continuing a subsidy or other support to any shipping company which is a party to a compact that places British manufacturers at a disadvantage with foreign rivals?

The Committee, moreover, feel bound to record their conviction that several of the witnesses were indisposed to speak freely on this subject of the Shipping Conference, and that the Chairman of the leading Conference line was not indisposed to speak freely; he spoke with great freedom, in our humble opinion, freedom from proper care as to the soundness of his statements.

(To be continued.)

### REUTER'S MESSAGES.

#### THE WAR.

**LONDON, April 24th.**  
The blockade of Havana is established. The U. S. cruiser *Nashville* has captured the Spanish merchant steamer *Buenavista* and *Pedro*. The Spaniards have captured the U. S. ship *Salandor* laden with wheat for Antwerp.  
President McKinley has called for 100,000 Volunteers.

The utmost secrecy is preserved concerning the movements of the Spanish Squadron. Spain is still hesitating about renouncing privateering.  
President McKinley repudiates the intention of annexing Cuba. Admiral Sampson commands the blockade squadron at Havana. Orders have been issued to lay down mines in the United States harbours.

The war is causing a great rise in the English wheat market.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN CHINA.

A Blue Book on the China Dispatches bears out the reports of an extremely acute conflict having occurred between Great Britain and Russia regarding the cession of Port Arthur.

#### (From Tientsin Papers)

**WAR LIKE DEMONSTRATIONS IN SPAIN.**  
PARIS, April 11th.  
Demonstrations have taken place at Madrid in favour of the military party, and against the Government proposals for compromise with the United States. Numerous arrests have been made.

#### FRANCE AND HAINAN.

PARIS, April 13th.  
Mr. Hanotaux has communicated to the Council of Ministers the concessions made by China to France. China has promised never to cede Hainan to any Power except to France.

#### PLAGUE STATISTICS.

During the 24 hours up to noon, 25th April, 24 new cases and 24 deaths from plague were reported, making the total since 1st January (115 days) 633 cases and 355 deaths.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Two marine hawkers, whose weights were 50 per cent short, were prosecuted by Inspector Duncan to-day. Each was fined \$15, in default two months.

The reckless driving of a truck cost two coolies a tidy little sum at the Magistracy to-day. They had twenty cases of kerosene on board and when near the Casworks they ran over another coolie yesterday, breaking his leg. Captain Hastings fined them each \$5 or fourteen days and ordered them to pay \$15 as compensation to the injured man, failing which they go to gaol for six weeks.

The Saigon Assize Court has condemned Madame Leriche, address of the *Mikong*, to pay a fine of one franc and publish apologies for libelling a missionary, named Pere Benoit. There were three complainants, of which one was decided in favour of the paper and two in favour of the *padre*. It was held that he had made improper use of his powers of abolition, to extort \$1200 from a burlesque widow, and Madame Leriche failed to prove that the priest had also had improper relations with his native cook's wife, and had by false accusations created trouble in a native household and prevented a marriage.

We have received a handsome coloured plate, measuring 33 by 24 inches, given away as a supplement with the issue of *The Graphic* of April and. The plate has the somewhat clatter-trappy "One with Britain, heart and soul, one life, one flag, one throne!" and it represents some elderly types of our Colonial and Indian forces. These types were all drawn from life when, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration, representatives of the troops in all our colonies and dependencies were in London. Great care has been taken to ensure accuracy, and the uniforms of the different figures may be said to be absolutely correct. The picture conveys some idea of the vastness of the British Empire, and of the various races—Hindoo, Mongol, Negro, and others—who live under the protection of the Union Jack.

At the Regular Meeting of the Victoria Chapter, No. 315, E.C., held last evening, Mr. E. Comp. E. C. Ray, acting for the D. G. Superintendent, attended by the D. G. Officers, installed the three Principals elect for the ensuing year:—  
M. E. Z. .... Mr. E. Comp. D. MacDonald  
S. E. .... Mr. E. Comp. J. B. Sayer  
T. A. S. .... Mr. E. Comp. G. J. B. Sayer

After which the M. E. Z. invested his officers as follows:—  
S. E. .... Comp. G. Plancy, Jr.  
S. E. .... G. C. Hayward  
T. A. S. .... J. Lockard  
T. A. S. .... E. M. Richardson  
A. S. .... H. W. Kennet  
Treas. .... M. M. Tacey  
St. .... J. J. Bayan  
D. .... B. Brotherton Harber  
Janitor .... J. Maxwell

In connection with a recent colliery explosion in New South Wales an exchange says that a small brown parcel was received at the mine from the Mines Department, Sydney, containing about a dozen white mice, which, on the suggestion of Inspector Atkinson, are to be used as a precaution by the rescue party in their work. The idea is to use these small animals as a test of the purity of the atmosphere save and by parties exploring the mine. Small animals, like mice, it appears, show the effects of carbon monoxide gas much sooner than men, and the proposal is to supply the rescuers with a cage of white mice, and whenever, in the course of their work, the animals are noticed to fall down insensible it will be a warning to the rescuers that the air is dangerous, and that they must retire. While mice have been selected, as they will be more readily visible in the mine.

This morning, the U. S. Consul General of Hongkong and the U. S. Consul of Manila (Mr. Williams, who arrived here by the *Rimavada*) and other officials proceeded to the American fleet in Misa Bay in the *Fams*, kindly lent by the Dock Company. When trying to turn into Misa Bay she encountered very bad weather and had a thorough outing which obliged her to put back to port.

The School Independent has received a letter from a certain Korean guild, which is literally translated as follows:—

Lolly Sir:—We hope your Excellency will insert the enclosed copy of an inscription which has been engraved on a tablet erected in honor of the Chief Commissioner of Customs and Adviser of the Finance Department; the great Englishman, Brown, so that the great and small people of Great Haa will never forget Mr. Brown's services:—

"Brown, the great Englishman, Chief Commissioner of Dalhan. He understands Chinese, long connected with the Korean service. He is firm yet tender, he is accurate and economic in financial administration. Because of unfortunate circumstances he was relieved from the Finance Department too soon for our good. Whoever succeeds him cannot surpass his sage. His fame spreads worldwide and his deeds will be written on silk and bamboo."

[We insert this copy of the inscription with great pleasure. Though humble in origin and of quaint and simple style we believe that the message comes from the hearts of a grateful people. We have previously announced Mr. Brown's worthy recognition at the hands of his government. We are glad to print this hearty recognition from the people whom he has faithfully served. Though couched in the extravagant terms of Oriental language we believe there is a truth and earnestness which makes it an unusual tribute.—Ed.]

#### SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

A reporter of this Journal boarded the steamer *Emeralda* soon after her arrival here to-day. The officers on board seemed to be particularly careful not to tell anything that might get them into trouble when they go back to Manila. A gentleman engaged in the peeling of a banana of potatoes said the reporter that the *Emeralda*, an obsolete cruiser, was in harbour when the *Emeralda* left, and he also said that they had to take a "torpedo pilot" when they entered the harbour. The culinary gentleman here smiled and said he "didn't believe there was a bloomin' torpedo in the place." Some of the ship's company said they would be shot next time they went back if they gave any information about the "situation" and others said things were quite. It was said too that the Spaniards were remarkably reticent in letting anything of their warlike actions be known. It was for this vast quantity of news that our reporter got himself most liberally drenched with salt water and every two or three minutes found himself with a good prospect of clinging to a swamped boat or hanging on to an oar in a choppy sea.

Mr. U. S. Consul Wildman, speaking of his trip in the *Fams* this morning, told one of our representatives that he thought he was "sent for" so rough was the sea outside. At times the old craft fairly buried herself in the seas and the outing generally was far from being a pleasant one.

We learn from private sources that a conference of the Philippine rebel leaders now here and the U. S. authorities was to be held this evening. The conference of course would be a private one but it is questionable whether the "rebels" will be of any service to Uncle Sam.

U. S. Consul Williams (Manila), together with Mr. R. Wildman, American Consul at Hongkong, will visit the fleet in Misa Bay to-morrow morning.

#### PLAGUE REMEDIES.

To-day's *Daily Press* has some very sensible suggestions from a correspondent, "Cleanliness," regarding steps to be taken against the recurrence of plague epidemics in Hongkong. We have much pleasure in endorsing his opinions and hope that the suggestions will be seriously taken into consideration by the Government. The correspondent writes:—

Sir,—After reading your excellent leader in this morning's issue my "troubled soul" forces me to write, although my talk will finally be probably consigned to the waste paper basket, or be pigeon-holed until the next plague epidemic comes round.

1.—The causes of the plague are want of sunlight, over-crowding, and the filthy habits of the poorer Chinese. There are probably over thirty lanes within a radius of a quarter of a mile into which are crowded every night from 200 to 300 Chinese, and into which lanes the sun never shines from one year's end to another.

What is wanted to remedy this evil is the hearty interest of one or more of our local philanthropists, who would build, as an experiment, a block of model lodging houses with all necessary sanitary arrangements. The experiment has been tried most successfully in London, where a poor man can get a bed for a penny, a breakfast for a penny, a dinner for two pence, and tea or supper for a penny, or fivepence a day. I am strongly of opinion that the same results could be produced here for ten cents a day. And the most important feature would be habits of cleanliness. All Chinese labourers, chair coolies, cargo coolies, rickshaw coolies, and such like, earn easily twenty to twenty-five cents per day, so there is no very great financial difficulty about this suggestion.

They squat on the side channels with a small tub of water containing about one pint of water, dip a small cloth in the water, and rub themselves over. Now, if they were encouraged to have a proper bath free they would in my opinion very quickly revel in the luxury. The cleaning of their living and sleeping apartments would follow as a natural consequence.

3.—One other item, which I think needs immediate attention, is that into the many drains and stretch traps in the public streets, at least one bucket of water diluted with some disinfectant should be poured every day. These are hundreds of these open brick stretch traps on the footpaths of the colony into which no rain can overflow and into which no water is ever poured, which give forth at times some of the vilest smells. No doubt in many there is no water at all, while in others it must have become stagnant and putrid. This duty could easily be delegated to the city scavenger.

Hoping these suggestions may lead to some practical results—I am, &c.,

Hongkong, 25th April, 1898.

#### A COLOSSAL SANITARY SCHEME.

We take the following scheme for stamping out the plague from Bombay from the *British Rajah*. The scheme is equally applicable to Hongkong, and we do not see why it should not be followed:—

The widespread recrudescence of plague in Bombay should surely afford a striking object lesson to municipalities in the East. The latest returns show that the death-rate in the City and Island of Bombay has reached the appalling figure of 130 per thousand, mostly from plague alone reaching the abnormal total of considerably over a thousand per week. The responsibility for this appalling state of things most undoubtedly be held to rest with the Municipality of Bombay and with that body alone. The disease first made itself manifest in the city in August, 1896; but it seems to have been purely a matter of fortuitous accident that the outbreak was so long delayed. The sanitary condition of the native town and its suburbs for years, and attention had been repeatedly drawn by the Health Officer of the Port to the accumulations of filth in the immediate neighbourhood of the district—known as *Mandiv*—in which bubonic typhoid first made its appearance. There may be plague—doublets there is—in the theory that plague germs were brought into Bombay from Hongkong; but it must not be forgotten that the plague is essentially a filth disease, and, rats or no rats, it must be broken out sooner or later. For the time being, the vigorous measures adopted with a view to stamping out the epidemic seem to have proved effective; but the sequel shows that the charge long ago laid against the Bombay sanitary authorities of gross neglect and delay in dealing with what was well-known to be a gravely-threatening condition of affairs, was amply justified by the fact. The remedy was not attempted till the disease had got firm hold of the native town, and, as in all cases of Eastern typhoid—for the so-called plague is a form of black typhoid with bubonic swellings—it only required the season's rains to set its death-dealing germs actively at work. Ever since the rains set in at the beginning of July, the death-rate has been steadily going up. There was a good deal of small-pox about the city, and a good deal of cholera; and for some weeks the authorities—no doubt with the perfectly legitimate object of averting such a panic as caused in the previous winter, the sight of a quarter of a million of people, and the complete paralysis of all local industries—guessed the increased mortality to be set down to these causes.

But as day after day and week after week went on, it became increasingly obvious that the truth could not be disguised any longer; and with the official declaration that the enormous death-rate of 120 per thousand was to be "partially accounted for" by renewed outbreaks of bubonic plague, another exodus immediately began. Bombay was at this period very far indeed from having resumed its wonted aspect of busy cheerfulness. The crowds which swarmed the narrow streets of the native city prior to the autumn rains had hardly begun to come back again before they were again frightened away. Enormous numbers of the natives fled to join the already overcrowded ranks of the agricultural labourers, and Bombay's great cotton interests were again languishing. The depletion of the mills at the close of 1896 occasioned a loss which may be fairly estimated at two and a half millions sterling, and it looms and epidemics are again to stand idle for an indefinite period a condition of wholesale bankruptcy threatens to set in. The industry has, of course, never got back to the position it was in before the plague, and the fact that the majority of the elderly cotton mills in Bombay were last summer either working or beginning to work, and prospects were brightening up all round, when almost without warning a fresh outbreak occurred to prove that all the measures taken by the authorities to put an effectual check upon the disease had proved futile.

It was, strangely enough, only at this point that the local administration awoke to the gravity of the situation. "To do them justice they formulated a scheme, which certainly should have the desired result, but it is a scheme which is a modified form of the one already tried to effect at least twenty years before. This scheme contemplates not only the immediate completion of the drainage system, but the wholesale destruction of the more congested portions of the native city where, in existing circumstances no drainage system in the world could be effectively introduced. Bombay, in this respect, is in much the same position as the City of London at the time of the great plague; and, from the sanitary point of view, the native city remains really would be that which followed that terrible epidemic—a great fire; but as there are no Solomon Eagles in the Bombay Corporation daring enough to advocate it, perhaps the next best thing is the project under discussion. This project creates an entirely new executive body, superseding (for this particular work) both the Municipal Corporation and the Sanitary Board. To this Committee is delegated "very large powers over Government, Municipal and Port Trust lands, with authority to take over overcrowded neighbourhoods, pull down blocks of buildings where no sanitary reforms can be otherwise effected, widen streets, set back houses, and, in short, to thoroughly cleanse the Augean stables of the "City of Sanitation." The undertaking is, without doubt, a colossal one. Many of the Bombay tenement houses are six and seven stories high, and contain, perhaps, two hundred tenants. Although rents are low, where tenants are so numerous, each building is by way of being a little gold mine to its owner, and the wholesale razing of such tenements can hardly be accomplished without an enormous expenditure in the way of compensation. Moreover, people must live somewhere, even in a city which enjoys eight or nine months of perpetual sunshine and blue sky, and as the native town is even now, wretchedly overcrowded, new habitations will have to be provided for the evicted denizens of condemned districts. In any circumstances, the scheme contemplates to be an almost absolutely unique one, and as regards the cases which have brought it into being, and the enormous powers of the Committee charged with its execution.



## AUSTRALIAN NEWS LETTER.

SYDNEY, March 26th.

The hot period is on the wane at last and we are beginning to feel like a little more worth living. The cricket fever is about and the average Australian goes around feeling ever so much taller after the defeat of Stoddart's team.

By the last trip of the E. & A. Co's liner *Australian* for China Dr. On Lee was a passenger. The occasion was made quite a party before the vessel left. The doctor and Mr. Quong Tait were their mandarin dress and there was a large gathering of representative people on board. Mr. Keith, M.L.C., one of the leading commercial men of the city is proposing Dr. On Lee's health, said that he hoped while in Peking he would endeavour to persuade the authorities to appoint a Consul-General for Australia—Mr. Quong Tait for instance. The idea was very warmly appreciated by the company.

As you know we have a large Chinese population here and the appointment of Mr. Quong Tait to such a position would give the utmost satisfaction to his compatriots and Europeans as well.

There was a big row at Kalgoolie (W.A.) a few days ago and Sir John Forrest, the Premier was treated to blackguardly fashion by a mob of miners. The occasion was the official opening of the railway to Merzies and large numbers of miners had come in from all parts. The Premier has become unpopular owing to his action regarding the mining laws and the men soon began hooting him. He told a deputation that some men who had been imprisoned had shown their defiance to the mining laws and they would have to purge their contempt and apologise. The law must be obeyed and he was not going to be bullied. The men replied, but without effect and Sir John essayed to leave the scene. The mob surrounded him and the foot and mounted police could not protect him from being struck on the face and bruised. He and his party were followed to the railway station and again he was struck. The Warden read the Riot Act and some of the police came out with sticks. At one time a report was current that the rails were being torn up. The Hon. Mr. Parsons had his pocket picked in the affray and an attempt was made to steal the Mayor's watch.

Two shipwrecked crews arrived here last week from Noumea, their vessels, the *Falls of Garry* and the *Professor*, having been lost on February 22nd in a cyclone off the south end of New Caledonia. Both vessels were smashed in the storm and the crews had to spend a long time in the clinging before succour came.

It was poor satisfaction to the people who had been victimised by the late Elliott, the Atmospheric Gas Condensers to hear that they had recently been arrested in San Francisco. The British Consul brought them before the authorities and it was decided that an offence was not disclosed under the United States extradition law for which they could be extradited. They were accordingly released.

News from Adelaide is to the effect that there are serious fears of a water famine there. The rainfall has been very slight and the reservoir at Beetaloo, the main source of supply is rapidly being emptied. The opening of further springs within the watershed is now being carried out, but even with these additions there is only, at the present rate of consumption, a supply for a very few weeks more.

At the enquiry the other day into the recent fire in Melbourne one of the pieces of evidence came out. A witness stated that shortly before 10 o'clock on the night of the fire he heard a door shut in a lane behind Messrs. Craig, Williamson, and Thomas' warehouse, where the fire broke out and saw a gentleman wearing a frock coat and top hat come out of the lane. He seemed to be in a hurry, and walked towards Swanston-street. Mr. W. E. J. Craig of Messrs. Craig, Williamson and Thomas, could throw no light on the statement. He had never on any occasion entered the warehouse by himself after it had been closed for the day.

A "message from the sea," which, if true, contains all the elements of a most tragic story, but which is more likely to prove a contemporary hoax, was picked up lately on the beach at Swanston, between Lake Macquarie Heads and Catherine Hill Bay. The document was contained in an old bottle, and is a large sheet of torn paper, slightly discoloured by water, containing the words, written in ink in a flowing hand, "In desperate straits; last drop of water; one man mad, others becoming so; don't loiter. Signed: J. Harding the Newcastle Water Police, to whom the 'message' was sent before it was to be the fabrication of some stupid creature, whose idea of a joke has taken a grim form. Men cast away in a boat are not likely to be provided with pens and ink, and it is "desperate straits," to omit in their messages all reference to their identity and their whereabouts.

A curious law suit was heard in the Perth Supreme Court last week. A man sued the A.U.S.N. Co. for 1000 damages for injuries sustained by his 4-year old son on the steamer *Barcoo*. The child and his mother were passengers from Sydney to Fremantle in September last. As the vessel approached the Fremantle jetty, the boy put his hand out of a port-hole and the vessel coming into contact with the jetty, his thumb was crushed so severely that it had to be amputated. It was claimed that the accident was due to the negligence of servants of the company in not providing proper means of preventing a collision, and in leaving the port-hole. The jury returned a verdict for £435.

A terrible catastrophe has taken place at Dudley Colliery Newcastle. There was an explosion in the mine on the 22nd and a collapse took place inside. The result was that 14 men were entombed. The scene shortly after at the pit mouth was heartrending when the wives and children of the men arrived. Several bodies have been recovered, and rescue parties have been doing heroic work. It happened that owing to trade being slack there was only a small shift below; generally there are over 300 men in the workings. The unusual generosity of Australians in being well shown in relief measures for the bereaved ones.

## NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Osaka Maru*, Capt. C. Young, from Sydney and ports, arrived in Melbourne last Friday. For the subjoined telegrams we are indebted to our Colonial exchanges.

Adelaide, March 26th.  
The final match of the tour of the English cricketers began here last week, and the scores at the conclusion of the first innings stood as follows:—English Eleven, 221; South Australia, 280. Jones bowled seven of the Englishmen out for eighty runs.

With the exception of Mr. Solomon all the South Australian Federation delegates have returned. Their opinions generally are that a full compromise has been arrived at on most of the matters disputed, but that the delegates will approve of the constitution which has been drafted.

The mail-bag at *Australia* has arrived from Albany with a *Lascar* suffering from smallpox. Over 30 passengers have been quarantined in consequence on Torrens Island.

The bubonic plague at Bombay is raging again, and causing 200 deaths per day. At the cable conference in London the colonial office delegates were strongly in favour of the proposal to lay the Pacificable. Other representatives were in favour of the offer made by the Eastern Extension Company to lay a line from Cape Town to either Albany or Adelaide.

Sir Arthur Palmer died at Brisbane on Saturday.

Brisbane, March 23.  
The Hon. J. R. Dickson, it is believed, will be entrusted with the task of reconstructing the Government after Sir Hugh Nelson's resignation, but nothing is likely to be done in the matter at present.

The letter of Sir Thomas M. Ilwath to the Premier, Sir Hugh Nelson, is to be handed to the Queensland National Bank Investigation Committee for report.

Adelaide, March 23rd.  
In their recent match against the South Australian team, Stoddart's eleven lost five wickets for 348 runs, Wainwright 105, and Mason 84, being the principal score makers.

Sydney, March 23rd.  
Amberite is now an equal favourite with Battalion for the Sydney Cup.

A meeting of those members of Parliament opposed to federation was held yesterday, but only seven attended, while apologies were received for non-attendance from ten others. When Parliament meets an attempt is to be made by the opponents of federation to take a direct vote on the question.

London, March 23rd.  
Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, has informed the United States Government that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate had entirely misapprehended Great Britain's attitude towards Hawaii.

The Irish Local Government Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons without division.

Adelaide, March 23rd.  
Stoddart's team sail for England to-day. The Adelaide match ended in a draw. The scores at: England 223 and 399; South Australia 287 and 257 for two wickets—Hill, not out, 124, Darling 96. Jones bowled splendidly.

At the conclusion of the match Clem Hill was presented with a gold chronometer, a silver shield, and several other articles.

Stoddart again explained bitterly of the element of "barack" that was rampant throughout Australia.

Fifteen miners were entombed at the Dudley Colliery, Newcastle. Some of the bodies have been recovered.

A barque bound for Klondyke capsized near San Francisco and forty lives were lost. Gladstone is dangerously ill at Hawarden Castle, and his recovery is considered doubtful. He is undergoing an operation for necrosis.

London, March 24th.  
Mr. Gladstone's health shows no sign of improvement, and he has returned to Hawarden from the Continent.

The Derwits forces in the Sudan are endeavouring to avoid the Anglo-Egyptian forces in their attack upon Berber.

An Egyptian patrol engaged a force of Derwits horsemen near Atbara, and repulsed them with heavy loss.

The report of the inquiry by naval men into the *Maif* disaster has now been published, and the war scare has revived at Washington.

The Chairman of the Naval Committee of the United States Senate considers that war with Spain is inevitable.

A considerable increase in the naval strength of the nation has been ordered.

Adelaide, March 25th.  
The Melbourne Cricket Club have requested K. S. Ranjitsingh to conduct the next English team to Australia.

Extensive and very serious rioting has occurred at Kalgoolie, Western Australia.

On Thursday last Premier Forrest, whilst visiting Kalgoolie, was beaten and stoned by a large crowd of alluvial diggers, and then sympathisers. The Premier was severely injured and his protection, and managed to convey him to the train.

The trouble arose through the Premier's refusal to grant the miners immediate concessions. A large number of arrests followed.

Large crowds assembled and cheered Premier Kingston on his return to Perth, and hundreds of telegrams of sympathy were received.

The Riot Act was read in Kalgoolie on Thursday. The affair is described as the greatest mining disturbance since the Eureka Stockade incident.

The University boat race between Oxford and Cambridge was won by the former crew. The weather was very rough, and the Cambridge boat nearly filled with water a hundred yards from the finish, causing her to stop.

The war feeling in America is again very high owing to a widely circulated report to the effect that the *Maif* occurred outside the vessel.

Spain and America are both pushing on vigorously their naval operations.

March 31st.  
The movement to erect a statue to Sir Thomas Elder is being enthusiastically supported.

The engagement of Chief Justice Way to the widow of the late Doctor John Smith has been publicly announced.

Chiefly owing to the influence of President McKinley the prospects of peace between America and Spain is much brighter.

The far Eastern question absorbs all European attention.

Spain that prayers are being offered up for the success of Spanish arms against the Americans. It is announced in connection with the Eastern provinces that Great Britain has secured a lease of Weihaiwei, with the concurrence of both Japan and Russia.

Li Hong Chang, the Chinese Minister of War, is being accused of accepting bribes from foreigners.

April 7th.  
Cockburn, the present Minister for Education, succeeds Playford as Agent General.

Baillie, the member for Yatala, has been appointed Minister for Education in Cockburn's place.

Solomon was mentioned as a sure thing for the Agent Generalship.

Boddome, a former police magistrate, is dead. McOmbe, the Sydney cyclist, is making an attempt to lower the record from Adelaide to Melbourne.

The Sydney merchants have succeeded in breaking up the American freight ring.

The New Zealand Treasurer has a surplus of £1000.

Gladstone's strength continues to decline.

The American Minister has left Spain, where war preparations are on the increase.

Russia has closed Constantinople and Sebastopol to all foreign merchant shipping.

Baillou has declared the British policy in the Far East to Parliament. He believes that the acquisition of Weihaiwei is a fair equivalent for the concessions made to other Powers.

Early Kimberley thinks that the Government of China is unstable, and that the Powers will not consent with the present occupation of territory.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

## THE FILTH SCANDAL.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."  
Sir,—Lately we have been showing up the neglect of the Sanitary Board and done much good thereby. In calling attention to one particular place after another you have done a great public service. You seem, however, to have overlooked an abominably filthy spot, right at the entrance of the *Hongkong Telegraph* office.

I refer to the flight of stags connecting Pedder's Hill and Wyndham Street. The stench on these steps was very "loud" yesterday and I saw there little collections of decayed fish-bones, human excrement, orange peel, vegetable refuse and miscellaneous garbage, jammed in the corner of each.

The duties of Pedder's Hill seem to be out of order and emit typhoid germs *ad lib.* but while it is perhaps too much to expect the authorities to attend to the drains or make the landlords attend to them, it is surely not asking too much to demand that the steps in question be swept at least once a fortnight. Every day would be better, but who could expect the S. B. to see to that?

In conclusion, allow me to suggest, for the benefit of your staff and people who have occasion to call at your office that a few pounds of chloride of lime be thrown over the steps in question and the filthy open drain at the top of the stairs.

It is a marvel that you haven't had an outbreak of typhoid or plague in Pedder's Hill, for it is a very evil-smelling part of the city.

Yours, etc.,  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1898.

[This is a matter of which we have frequently and vainly complained.—E. H. K.T.]

## AN ADVERTISER.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1898.  
[This is a matter of which we have frequently and vainly complained.—E. H. K.T.]

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SUPREME COURT.

In ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.  
(Before His Lordship Sir J. W. Carrington, Kt., C.M.G., Chief Justice.)  
Tuesday, April 26th.

HARDON V. BELLIOS.  
In this suit, E. A. Hardon, assistant in the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., was the plaintiff, and the Hon. E. R. Bellios the defendant. The plaintiff claimed from the defendant an indemnity in respect of certain calls in the late Chinese Bank, and Straits Settlements Banking Company, Limited, which on the date of the liquidation of that Company were registered in the name of the plaintiff and on the same date were held and owned by defendant.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Branton) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. J. Hastings) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Robinson opened to-day his reply to the arguments of Mr. Francis. He made particularly reference to the case of Hill and Gomers. The defence in that case he suggested would be a good one in this case. How he asked could a person have two different claims against different persons in respect to the same shares?

Mr. Francis, interrupting said that in the case referred to the liability passed out of Gomers' hands with the shares, but the Court held that he was still liable by virtue of an original contract, although he parted with his beneficial interest.

Mr. Robinson quoted Aveling Judge Goodman's judgment on the matter and said the case was a direct positive authority on the present one. His friend's argument about the matter of a trust was impractical. It was purely a matter of contract. When a person situated like Mr. Bellios entered into a contract with his debtor to take over shares he knew that any liabilities which might arise in connection with them laid with the debtor. Mr. Bellios was liable only to his immediate assignor, Coxon, and not to any remote person behind the latter's back. Could this measure his liability because of the contract with his debtor, Mr. Hardon would proceed against his assignee and he would show that later on.

Mr. Francis said that Hardon had no assignees.

His Lordship: That is a very difficult point to decide.

Mr. Francis said he had a bare trust only. Mr. Robinson continuing said the cases said the cases quoted by his learned friend had no bearing on this case and he then proceeded to deal with them in detail.

After Mr. Robinson had concluded his reply His Lordship announced that he would reserve his judgment.

His Lordship the Chief Justice with Comdr. Hamilton and Henderson, R.N., as Nautical Assessors, heard the opening of the suit for damages brought by the China Merchants' Company against the Macao Steamboat Company for damages sustained by the latter firm's steamer *Powen* colliding with the former's vessel *Kwong* last night.

Mr. J. J. Francis (instructed by Mr. Denney) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Hastings) appeared for the defendant.

After a short opening by Mr. Francis the case was adjourned till 10.30 a.m. to-morrow.

## IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

His Lordship the Chief Justice with Comdr. Hamilton and Henderson, R.N., as Nautical Assessors, heard the opening of the suit for damages brought by the China Merchants' Company against the Macao Steamboat Company for damages sustained by the latter firm's steamer *Powen* colliding with the former's vessel *Kwong* last night.

Mr. J. J. Francis (instructed by Mr. Denney) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Hastings) appeared for the defendant.

After a short opening by Mr. Francis the case was adjourned till 10.30 a.m. to-morrow.

## DEBATE ON NAVAL ESTIMATES.

## A SCENE.

In the Committee of Supply on the Naval Estimates in the House of Commons on 18th ulto.—

Dr. Tanner was about to refer to the unprotected state of Hongkong, when the Chairman said the subject did not arise upon this vote.—

Dr. Tanner proceeded with his remarks, and the Chairman, after twice calling the hon. member to order, said his remarks were irrelevant and directed him to discontinue his speech.

Dr. Tanner, amid cries of "Order," rose again. The Chairman: I must request him to withdraw.

Dr. Tanner: I hope the French will beat you there, that is all. (Cries of "Order.")

The Chairman: I have requested the hon. member to withdraw.

Dr. Tanner: With greater pleasure than ever I came in, Sir. Stay and do the Salisbury and Cecil's dirty work.

The bilious member then left the House.

## NOTANDA.

## CALENDAR.

## APRIL.

Meteorological means based on 29 years' observations to 1897.  
Barometer.....29.958  
Thermometer.....69.7  
Humidity.....86.0  
Rainfall.....7.58

## TO-DAY.

Tuesday, 26th April, 1898.  
Chinese—6th of 4th moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.  
Jewish—14th Nisan, 5658.  
Mohammedan—14th Dulhagga, 1315.  
Sun—Rises.....5hr. 59min.  
Sets.....6hr. 28min.  
Moon—In Aries 5hr. a.m.  
High water—Morning.....1hr. 40min.  
Afternoon.....11hr. 3min.  
Low water—Morning.....4hr. 51min.  
Afternoon.....7hr. 17min.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1796—The second Dutch Embassy arrived at Canton.  
1843—Burglary at Government House, Hongkong.  
1885—National Exhibition at Bangkok opened by the King of Siam.  
1884—Foundation stone of Queen's College, Hongkong, laid.  
1896—Four principals of the Reform Committee sentenced to death at Pretoria.  
1897—Battle of Tynarvos.

## TO-MORROW.

Wednesday, 27th April, 1898.  
Chinese—7th of 4th moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.  
Jewish—15th Nisan, 5658.  
Mohammedan—15th Dulhagga, 1315.  
Sun—Rises.....5hr. 58min.  
Sets.....6hr. 29min.  
Moon—In Aries 5hr. a.m.  
High water—Morning.....1hr. 40min.  
Afternoon.....11hr. 3min.  
Low water—Morning.....4hr. 51min.  
Afternoon.....7hr. 17min.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

1521—Magellan killed on Magtan Island, Philippine Isles.  
1565—Miguel Lopez landed in Cebu.  
1876—Mr. W. H. Forbes' yacht fired upon at Macao by Portuguese soldiers.  
1880—Hongkong Polo Club established.

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, (WEDNESDAY), the 27th April, 1898, AT 11 A.M. AT ARMY ORDNANCE STORES, Queen's Road East.

THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT STORES:—CARTS and WAGONS, AWNINGS for Boats and Steam Launches, ANCHORS IRON CHAIN, CAPRELS, SIGNAL LAMPS, BRASS, COPPER, GUNMETAL, ROPPE, LINEN, COTTON and WOOLLEN RAGS, CANVAS, CAST and WROUGHT IRON WATER CASKS, PACKING CASES, IRON DRUMS, WATERPROOF BAGS, OZOKERIT, SALVE, OAKUM, White and Tanned, BOAT MASTS and SAILS, LAMP CHIMNIES and BRASS SOCKETS, DERMATINE BELTING, &c., &c.

A QUANTITY OF PART WORN CLOTHING and 10 Knots of ELECTRIC CABLE.

Catalogues can be obtained from the CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER or from the Auctioneer. TERMS: 1/3 Cash on delivery. All faults and errors of description at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. All Lots to be cleared within 48 hours.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1898. [546]

BY ORDER OF THE COURT. PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions from BRUCE SHEPHERD, Esq., the Official Receiver of the estate of TSO CHEONG, in Bankruptcy, acting under an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, the 3rd May, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Office, PRAYA Central, the following VALUABLE RECLAMATION PROPERTY viz:—

All the Benefit, Interest and advantage of and in the RECLAMATION AGREEMENT of MARINE LOT No. 199.

The Sale is made with the concurrence of all Parties interested.



